or 77 percent of the total nonfarm employment growth. The goods-producing sector of the economy added 14,300 or 23 percent of the new jobs. This trend toward increased employment in the services-producing industries in both South Dakota and the nation continued between the years 1980 and 1983. In South Dakota, the services and finance, insurance and real estate industries employed more people in 1983 than in 1979. These two industries continued to expand throughout the recession years of 1980-1982.

Among the factors that have contributed to this rapid growth in the services-producing industries are rising incomes and living standards that result in greater demand for education, health care, entertainment, and business and financial services. In South Dakota, one other factor precipitating this development has been the expanded manufacturing in the state. Gains in manufacturing tend to advance the demand for services which in turn leads to additional employment in the services industries.

While the largest number of new jobs was in the services-producing industries, the goods-producing industries in South Dakota, specifically manufacturing, had the largest percentage gains between 1970 and 1980. South Dakota manufacturing employment grew 66 percent during this same time period which found the national growth to be 5 percent in this industry.

The table below compares South Dakota and the United States in the percentage growth of each industry between 1970 and 1980. South Dakota exceeded the national growth of employment in all industries, except mining and government, during the decade between 1970 and 1980.

The growth of goods-producing industries over the decade was important to South Dakota's economy by widening its economic base. Given the continued favorable business climate, South Dakota will no doubt continue to expand goods-producing and services-producing industries.

An overview indicates South Dakota has held to the national trend of increasing employment in the services-producing industries. However, the goods-producing industries in the state have increased significantly more than the national trend.

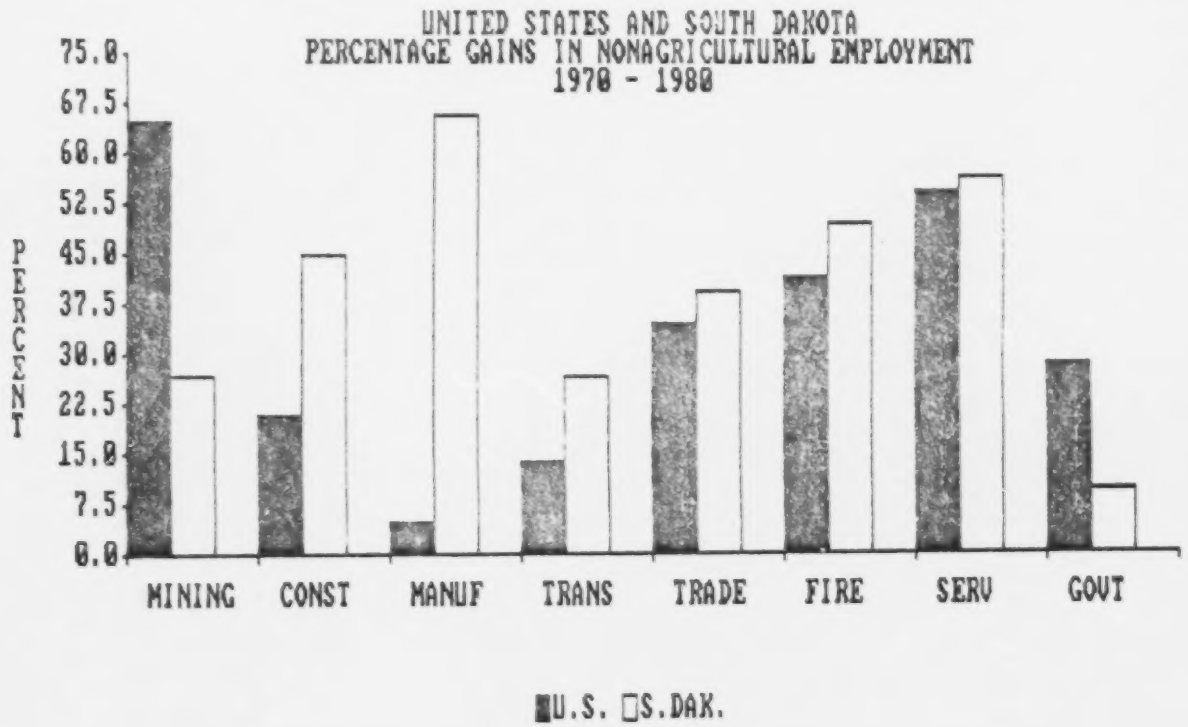


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	April 1984 (1)				April 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	112,152,000	103,628,000	8,525,000	7.6 (3)	109,875,000	98,840,000	11,035,000	10.0 (3)
South Dakota	338,000	322,700	15,300	4.5	329,200	309,200	20,000	6.1
Sioux Falls MSA	68,869	66,320	2,549	3.7	64,110	60,889	3,221	5.0
*Aurora	1,502	1,474	28	1.9	1,532	1,463	69	4.5
Beadle	9,125	8,756	369	4.0	9,323	8,723	600	6.4
Bennett	1,479	1,430	49	3.3	1,310	1,253	57	4.4
*Bon Homme	3,487	3,344	143	4.1	3 493	3,334	159	4.6
Brookings	13,581	12,979	602	4.4	13,640	12,833	807	5.9
Brown	19,338	18,446	892	4.6	19,521	18,211	1,310	6.7
Brule	3,074	2,963	111	3.6	3,062	2,933	129	4.2
Buffalo	521	485	36	6.9	538	438	100	18.6
Butte	3,633	3,518	115	3.2	3,777	3,537	240	6.4
Campbell	803	756	47	5.9	854	804	50	5.9
Charles Mix	4,016	3,775	241	6.0	3,900	3,691	209	5.4
Clark	2,175	1,855	320	14.7	2,287	1,889	398	17.4
Clay	5,905	5,666	239	4.0	5,979	5,653	326	5.5
Codington	10,392	9,661	731	7.0	10,239	9,313	926	9.0
Corson	1,432	1,351	81	5.7	1,428	1,247	181	12.7
Custer	2,547	2,425	122	4.8	2,387	2,242	145	6.1
Davison	9,331	9,009	322	3.5	9,357	8,976	381	4.1
Day	3,145	2,883	262	8.3	3,107	2,821	286	9.2
Deuel	2,078	1,863	215	10.3	2,214	1,914	300	13.6
Dewey	1,895	1,748	147	7.8	1,921	1,692	229	11.9
Douglas	1,878	1,806	72	3.8	1,856	1,792	64	3.4
Edmunds	2,087	2,032	55	2.6	2,017	1,936	81	4.0
Fall River	3,248	3,124	124	3.8	3,225	3,006	219	6.8
Faulk	1,247	1,202	45	3.6	1,279	1,217	62	4.8
Grant	4,524	4,253	271	6.0	4,419	4,174	245	5.5
Gregory	2,584	2,528	56	2.2	2,519	2,376	143	5.7
Haakon	1,461	1,435	26	1.8	1,409	1,335	74	5.3
Hamlin	2,094	1,958	136	6.5	2,035	1,883	152	7.5
Hand	2,095	2,022	73	3.5	2,046	1,951	95	4.6
Hanson	1,099	1,256	43	3.9	1,131	1,065	66	5.8
Harding	684	678	6	0.9	693	681	12	1.7
Hughes	7,660	7,395	265	3.5	7,591	7,296	295	3.9
Hutchinson	4,337	4,188	149	3.4	4,276	4,054	222	5.2
Hyde	829	814	15	1.8	863	813	50	5.8
Jackson	1,184	1,120	64	5.4	1,094	1,004	90	8.2
Jerauld	1,308	1,293	15	1.1	1,239	1,208	31	2.5
Jones	651	604	47	7.2	622	582	40	6.4
Kingsbury	3,393	3,301	92	2.7	3,419	3,214	205	6.0
Lake	5,325	5,090	235	4.4	5,332	4,992	340	6.4
Lawrence	10,135	9,585	550	5.4	9,321	8,730	591	6.3
Lincoln	6,238	5,899	339	5.4	6,257	5,859	398	6.4
Lyman	1,499	1,420	79	5.3	1,461	1,352	109	7.5
McCook	2,941	2,790	151	5.1	2,873	2,733	140	4.9
McPherson	1,507	1,456	51	3.4	1,613	1,520	93	5.8
Marshall	2,113	1,966	147	7.0	2,080	1,858	222	10.7
Meade	6,101	5,800	301	4.9	5,778	5,414	364	6.3
Mellette	798	772	26	3.3	773	720	53	6.9
Miner	1,600	1,540	60	3.8	1,651	1,570	81	4.9
Minnehaha	68,869	66,320	2,549	3.7	64,110	60,889	3,221	5.0
Moody	3,651	3,510	141	3.9	3,501	3,275	226	6.5
Pennington	38,929	37,304	1,625	4.2	36,556	34,452	2,104	5.8
Perkins	2,215	2,140	75	3.4	2,153	2,112	41	1.9
Potter	1,832	1,766	66	3.6	1,889	1,775	114	6.0
Roberts	4,037	3,724	313	7.8	4,152	3,769	383	9.2
Sanborn	1,329	1,261	68	5.1	1,330	1,240	90	6.8
Shannon	2,964	2,655	309	10.4	2,835	2,490	345	12.2
Spink	3,688	3,547	141	3.8	3,739	3,572	167	4.5
Stanley	1,350	1,271	79	5.9	1,175	1,096	79	6.7
Sully	665	639	26	3.9	696	653	43	6.2
Todd	2,119	1,997	122	5.8	2,087	1,861	226	10.8
Tripp	3,170	3,048	122	3.8	3,232	3,072	160	5.0
Turner	4,035	3,824	211	5.2	4,038	3,764	274	6.8
*Union	5,332	5,004	328	6.2	5,582	5,163	419	7.5
Walworth	2,877	2,691	186	6.5	2,912	2,736	176	6.0
Yankton	9,447	9,144	303	3.2	9,417	8,993	424	4.5
*Ziebach	1,384	1,346	38	2.7	1,081	1,026	55	5.1

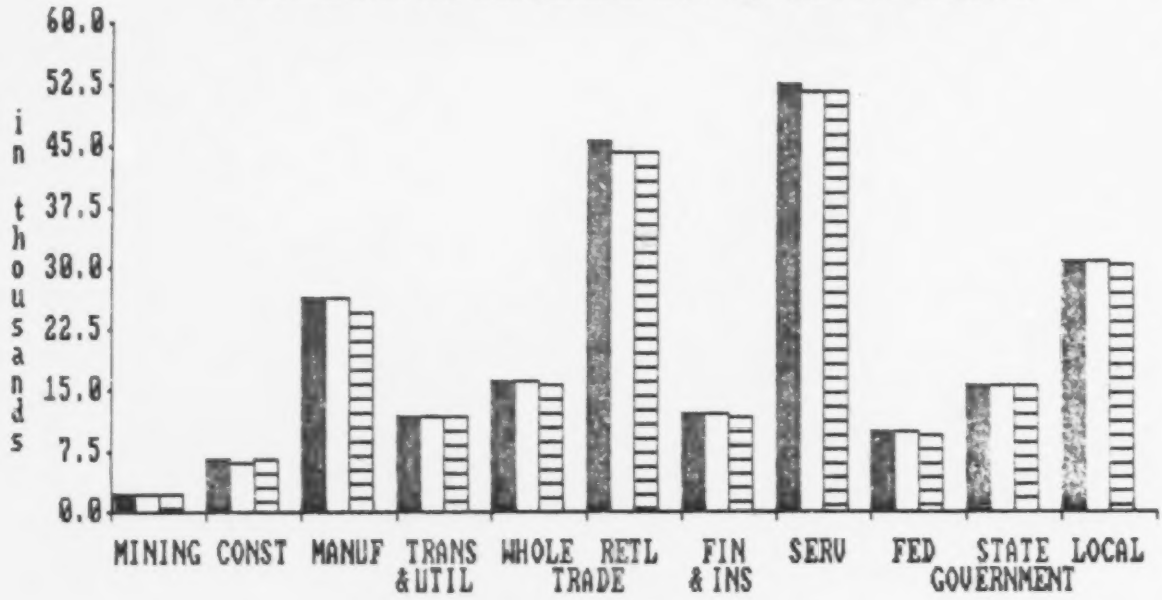
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.8 and 10.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

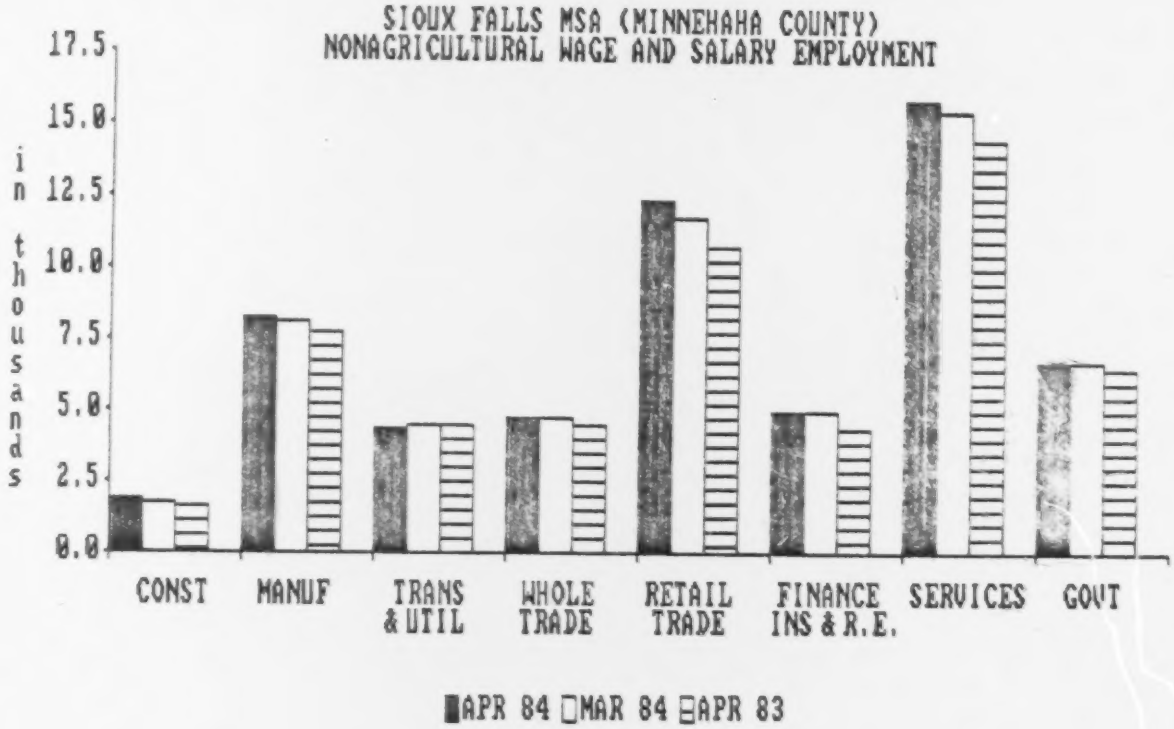
SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



■APR 84 □MAR 84 ⊟APR 83

	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	235 200	232 400	228 800	1.2	2.8
MINING	2 600	2 600	2 500	.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	7 000	6 500	6 700	7.7	4.5
MANUFACTURING	26 900	26 800	24 900	.4	8.0
Durable Goods	14 100	14 000	12 500	.7	12.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9 300	9 300	7 800	.0	19.2
Nondurable Goods	12 800	12 700	12 400	.8	3.2
Food & Kindred Products	7 400	7 300	7 600	1.4	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2 600	2 600	2 500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12 200	12 200	12 300	.0	-.8
Transportation	6 900	6 900	6 800	.0	1.5
Communication & Public Utilities	5 300	5 300	5 500	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	62 600	61 100	60 700	2.5	3.1
Wholesale Trade	16 700	16 500	16 100	1.2	3.7
Durable Goods	7 300	7 200	7 000	1.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	9 400	9 400	9 000	.0	4.4
Retail Trade	45 900	44 600	44 600	2.9	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12 700	12 700	12 200	.0	4.1
SERVICES	53 300	52 400	52 100	1.7	2.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13 300	12 900	13 300	3.1	.0
Medical and Health	21 700	21 600	21 600	.5	.5
Educational, Membership & Social	15 600	15 300	14 200	2.0	9.9
GOVERNMENT	58 000	58 100	57 400	-.2	1.0
Federal	10 300	10 200	10 000	1.0	3.0
State	16 200	16 200	16 100	.0	.6
State Education	8 200	8 300	8 200	-1.2	.0
Local	31 500	31 700	31 200	-.6	1.0
Local Education	18 700	19 000	18 500	-1.6	1.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	59 600	58 600	54 900	1.7	8.6
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	1 900	1 800	1 700	5.6	11.8
MANUFACTURING	8 300	8 200	7 800	1.2	6.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4 400	4 500	4 500	-2.2	-2.2
TRADE	17 200	16 600	15 300	3.6	12.4
Wholesale Trade	4 800	4 800	4 500	.0	6.7
Retail Trade	12 400	11 800	10 800	5.1	14.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5 000	5 000	4 400	.0	13.6
SERVICES	15 900	15 600	14 500	1.9	9.7
GOVERNMENT	6 800	6 800	6 600	.0	3.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$295.68	292.46	304.37	42.0	41.9	40.8	$7.04	6.98	7.45
Durable Goods.....	285.52	283.71	282.10	41.5	41.6	40.3	6.88	6.82	7.00
Nondurable Goods.....	306.00	303.16	325.86	42.5	42.4	41.3	7.20	7.15	7.89
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	$302.60	304.14	362.50	44.5	44.4	45.2	$6.80	6.85	8.02

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All items.....	307.3	306.6	293.4	0.2	4.7
Food & Beverages....	294.3	294.2	283.2	0.0	3.9
Housing.....	331.5	331.0	318.6	0.2	4.0
Apparel.....	198.8	196.2	194.5	1.3	2.2
Transportation.....	306.9	305.8	287.4	0.4	6.8
Medical Care.....	374.5	373.2	352.3	0.3	6.3
Entertainment.....	251.7	251.5	244.6	0.1	2.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983
Sex, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 023	2 667	3 350	71.9	76.6	66.9
Female	791	814	1 658	28.1	23.4	33.1
Race, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2 667	3 276	4 341	94.8	94.1	86.7
Nonwhite	147	205	667	5.2	5.9	13.3
Age, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 149	2 606	3 912	76.4	74.9	78.1
Over 45	665	875	1 096	23.6	25.1	21.9
[2] Industry, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	76	124	151	2.7	3.6	3.0
Construction	828	1 159	1 531	29.4	33.3	30.6
Manufacturing	597	612	907	21.2	17.6	18.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	134	153	248	4.8	4.4	5.0
Trade	583	691	1 110	20.7	19.9	22.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	52	62	71	1.8	1.8	1.4
Services	392	458	729	13.9	13.2	14.6
Government	152	222	261	5.4	6.4	5.2
[2] Occupation, Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	283	346	495	10.1	9.9	9.9
Clerical and Sales	388	416	667	13.8	12.0	13.3
Services	313	390	510	11.1	11.2	10.2
Processing	198	170	219	7.0	4.9	4.4
Machine Trade	87	112	253	3.1	3.2	5.1
Benchwork	122	131	301	4.3	3.8	6.0
Structural Work	954	1 343	1 806	33.9	38.6	36.1
Other	469	573	757	16.7	16.5	15.1
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	2 814	3 481	5 008	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	471	351	724	16.7	10.1	14.5
3-4 Weeks	235	317	292	8.4	9.1	5.8
5-14 Weeks	1 105	1 716	1 995	39.3	49.3	39.8
15 Weeks & Over	1 003	1 097	1 997	35.6	31.5	39.9

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

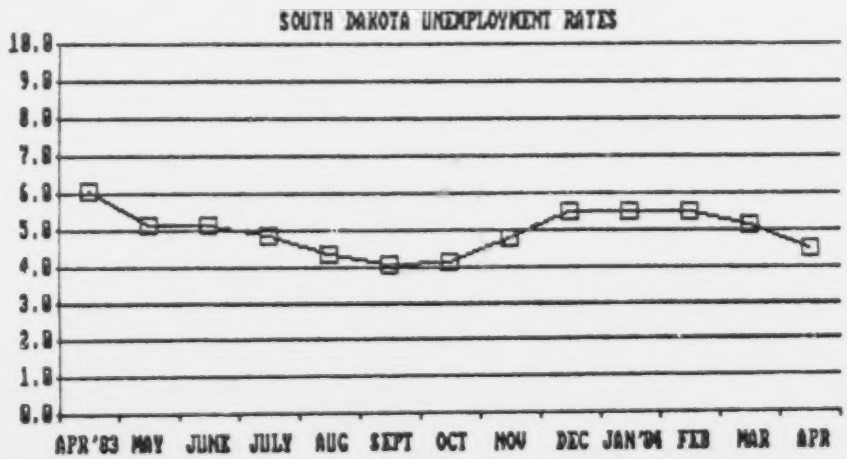


TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1 575	2 539	1 968	-38.0	-20.0
B. Weeks Claimed	11 718	14 351	20 489	-18.3	-42.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1 013 649	$1 531 868	$1 906 744	-33.8	-46.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$16 639 500	$14 520 500	$5 304 900	14.6	213.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5 599	6 730	5 313	-16.8	5.4
F. Nonag Placements	3 259	2 882	2 288	13.1	42.4
G. Nonag Job Openings	4 299	3 114	2 946	38.1	45.9

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

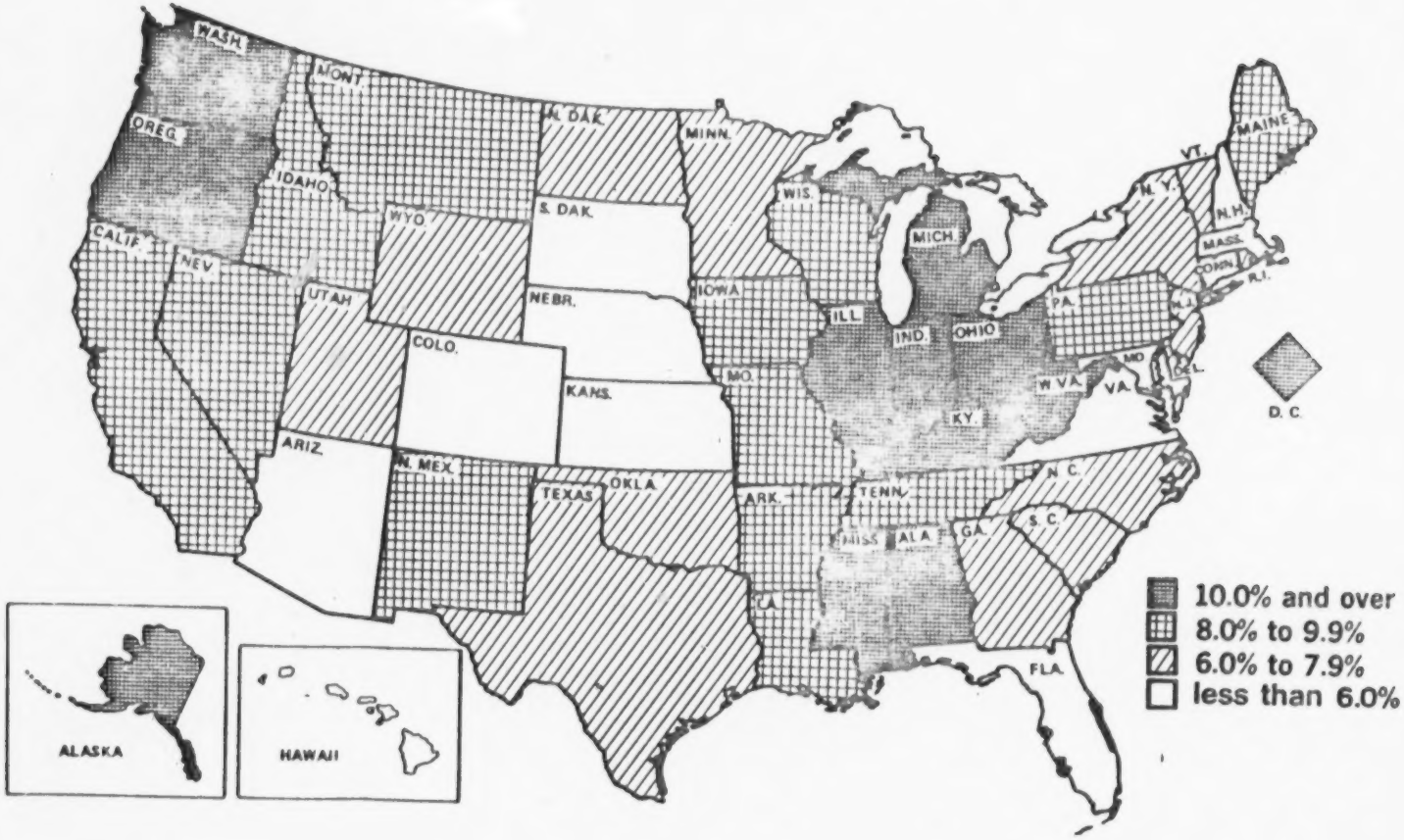
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1984

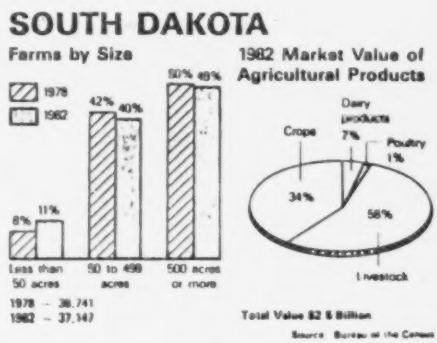


The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE
DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

A preliminary report of the 1982 South Dakota Census of Agriculture shows a decline in the number of farms and an increase in size between 1978 and 1982. A farm is defined as any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were, or normally would have been, sold in the census year. The 1982 census show 37,147 farms compared to 38,741 in 1978. Land in farms totaled 43.8 million acres, an average per farm of 1,179 acres, compared with 1,147 in 1978. Total sales of agricultural products amounted to $21.5 billion in 1982.



- The average value of land and buildings per farm was $420,404, with a per acre value of $350.
- The average age of farm operators was 48.6 years; 8,267 were under 35, and 14,614 were 55 or older.
- Women operated 1,087 farms.
- Eighty-one percent of the operators reported farming as their principal occupation, but 21 percent of all operators worked 100 days or more off the farm.
- Eighty-four percent of the farmers owned all or part of the farms they operated; 14,817 were fully owned by the farmers who operated them; 16,393 partly owned; and 5,937 were operated by tenants.
- Corporations operated 888 farms in 1982, but 91 percent of those were family held.

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Report, South Dakota, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For this and other information contact:

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

7/25/84 S7355-1 A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

MAY 1984

published June 1984

SOUTH DAKOTA OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS -- 1970 to 1980

Last month's Labor Bulletin reported major employment gains in services-producing and goods-producing industry groups between 1970 and 1980 in South Dakota. According to the 1980 Census, occupational changes within these industries also occurred.

Of the 48,700 services-producing jobs gained between 1970 and 1980, clerical and business machine operator occupations topped the growth list with an addition of 10,890 new jobs (22.4 percent of the services-producing gain). Other services-producing jobs with major increases were: executives, administrators, and managers, 9,086 (18.7 percent); retail service occupations such as food servers, and printers, 9,000 (18.5 percent); personal services which include hair stylists, amusement and recreation attendants, and day care workers, 7,672 (15.7 percent); and, sales occupations 5,556 (11.4 percent).

Employment in goods-producing industries in South Dakota also increased from 1970-1980. Of the additional 14,300 goods-producing jobs, precision production occupations, such as electronic assembly workers, machinists and machine press operators, increased by 9,622 or 67.3 percent of the goods-producing employment expansion. This strong growth in precision production, coupled with construction trades employment growth (3,493 jobs, 24.4 percent of the increase), accounted for more than 90 percent of the employment growth in the goods-producing industries.

Professional employment also made impressive advances between 1970 and 1980. The state experienced an increase of 2,955 employed professionals, a 52 percent employment growth. Registered nurses accounted for nearly 60 percent of this expansion with an employment increase of 1,771 jobs. The number of employed lawyers increased by 431, accounting for 14.6 percent of the professional growth. The number of engineers/architects and natural scientists increased by 352 (11.0 percent) and 262 (8.9 percent) respectively.

The 1970s not only saw a dynamic increase in total jobs gained but also experienced a dramatic shift in the makeup of the state's workforce as well. The 46 percent increase in female employment which occurred between 1970 and 1980 covered the full occupational spectrum. In fact, female employment increased in every major occupation surveyed in the 1980 census.

Percentage increases by females from 1970 to 1980 lagged behind increases by males in three occupations. Interestingly, in all three occupations, the largest number of workers are female. They are: registered nurses, 267 percent increase for males and 73 percent increase for females; teachers (except post-secondary), 21 percent increase for males and 8 percent increase for females, and; personal services, 22 percent increase for males and 21 percent increase for females.

The following shows the increase of female employment in South Dakota in selected occupations.

Percentage and Total Employment Increase for Females in Selected Occupations in South Dakota 1970 - 1980

	Percent	Increase
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	642%	212
Lawyer	455	91
Retail Trade Manager	217	898
Natural Scientist	205	72
Educator Administrator	184	336
Executive/Administrative/Managers	132	4,459
Engineers and Architects	125	45
Farm Operators/Managers	90	1,277
Physicians	86	31
Manufacturing Management	82	82
Transportation Management	69	33

Women posted occupational advances in all major occupations while changing the demographic make-up of the work force. Professional occupations, which cross all industry lines, also expanded during the decade. These two changes occurred during occupational growth in services-producing as well as goods-producing industries in South Dakota between 1970 and 1980.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MAY 1984

South Dakota's labor market continues to produce jobs. Nonfarm employment reached 242,400 in May, 1984, 7,600 more than a year ago.

Nearly every major industrial sector has helped generate employment opportunities. Manufacturing industries have added 2,800 jobs during the past year. Most of the manufacturing employment growth is originating from the durable goods sector. This sector showed a double digit year-over growth rate of 18 percent or an employment increase of 2,300.

Increases in nondurable goods employment have not been as spectacular, but this sector still managed 400 more jobs than a year ago. Major industries with substantial gains were trade, which added 2,100 jobs over one year ago levels, and finance/insurance/real estate, and services with additions of 500 and 1,400 jobs respectively.

Construction continued its seasonal employment upswing into May. This industry posted an increase of 1,200 jobs from April 1984 to May 1984. This followed an increase of 500 jobs during the March to April period.

South Dakota's unemployment rate decreased from 4.5 percent in April to 4.2 percent in May. A year ago in May the unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. This translates into 2,900 fewer unemployed South Dakotans than last year.

Overall, the economic recovery which began about the middle of 1983 has continued through the first five months of 1984.

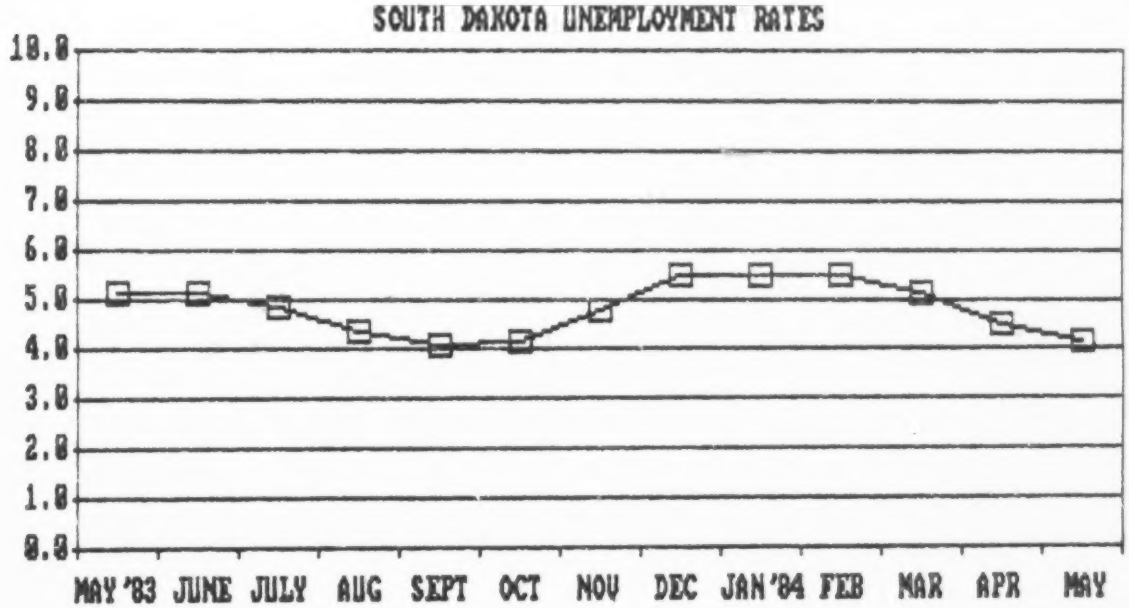


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	May 1984 (1)				May 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113,251,000	105,096,000	8,154,000	7.2 (3)	110,308,000	99,543,000	10,765,000	9.8 (3)
South Dakota	345,200	330,700	14,500	4.2	335,700	318,300	17,400	5.2
Sioux Falls MSA	69,548	67,335	2,213	3.2	64,938	62,083	2,855	4.4
Aurora	1,634	1,542	92	5.6	1,564	1,517	47	3.0
Beadle	9,115	8,807	308	3.4	9,310	8,727	583	6.3
Bennett	1,508	1,472	36	2.4	1,387	1,324	63	4.5
Bon Homme	3,441	3,223	218	6.3	3,599	3,432	167	4.6
Brookings	14,982	13,610	1,372	9.2	13,850	13,091	759	5.5
Brown	19,550	18,544	1,006	5.1	19,851	18,582	1,269	6.4
Brule	3,193	3,033	160	5.0	3,182	3,048	134	4.2
Buffalo	509	460	49	9.6	525	447	78	14.9
Butte	3,790	3,685	105	2.8	3,825	3,610	215	5.6
Campbell	856	835	21	2.5	882	840	42	4.8
Charles Mix	3,990	3,780	210	5.3	4,029	3,774	255	6.3
Clark	1,992	1,936	56	2.8	2,092	1,992	100	4.8
Clay	6,015	5,683	332	5.5	6,001	5,726	275	4.6
Codington	10,348	9,956	392	3.8	10,274	9,588	686	6.7
Corson	1,521	1,395	126	8.3	1,436	1,275	161	11.2
Custer	2,642	2,531	111	4.2	2,611	2,455	156	6.0
Davison	9,649	9,379	270	2.8	9,547	9,219	328	3.4
Day	3,376	3,083	293	8.7	3,138	2,957	181	5.8
Deuel	2,099	2 000	99	4.7	2,199	2,007	192	8.7
Dewey	1,858	1,736	122	6.6	1,936	1,733	203	10.5
Douglas	1,871	1,839	32	1.7	1,886	1,814	72	3.8
Edmunds	2,044	1,995	49	2.4	2,057	1,985	72	3.5
Fall River	3,148	3,030	118	3.7	3,284	3,105	179	5.5
Faulk	1,343	1,317	26	1.9	1,317	1,274	43	3.3
Grant	4,543	4,355	188	4.1	4,495	4,303	192	4.3
Gregory	2,526	2,492	34	1.3	2,610	2,501	109	4.2
Haakon	1,490	1,409	81	5.4	1,425	1,365	60	4.2
Hamlin	2,391	2,265	126	5.3	2,072	1,969	103	5.0
Hand	2,088	2,049	39	1.9	2,082	2,017	65	3.1
Hanson	1,094	1,064	30	2.7	1,144	1,090	54	4.7
Harding	694	686	8	1.2	692	683	9	1.3
Hughes	7,852	7,587	265	3.4	7,757	7,453	304	3.9
Hutchinson	4,399	4,273	126	2.9	4,344	4,183	161	3.7
Hyde	871	860	11	1.3	865	843	22	2.5
Jackson	1,232	1,172	60	4.9	1,102	1,040	62	5.6
Jerauld	1,324	1,307	17	1.3	1,288	1,259	29	2.3
Jones	615	587	28	4.6	681	636	45	6.6
Kingsbury	3,477	3,396	81	2.3	3,459	3,285	174	5.0
Lake	5,574	5,360	214	3.8	5,399	5,122	277	5.1
Lawrence	9,843	9,306	537	5.5	9,473	8,921	552	5.8
Lincoln	6,554	6,325	229	3.5	6,393	6,074	319	5.0
Lyman	1,439	1,379	60	4.2	1,471	1,388	83	5.6
McCook	2,899	2,833	66	2.3	2,916	2,798	118	4.0
McPherson	1,609	1,555	54	3.4	1,623	1,552	71	4.4
Marshall	2,338	2,079	259	11.1	2,100	1,937	163	7.8
Meade	6,109	5,895	214	3.5	5,924	5,614	310	5.2
Mellette	791	770	21	2.7	794	741	53	6.7
Miner	1,609	1,579	30	1.9	1,694	1,609	85	5.0
Minnehaha	69,548	67,335	2,213	3.2	64,938	62,083	2,855	4.4
Moody	3,728	3,608	120	3.2	3,576	3,442	134	3.7
Pennington	40,401	38,691	1,710	4.2	37,988	35,853	2,135	5.6
Perkins	2,267	2,243	24	1.1	2,313	2,197	116	5.0
Potter	1,885	1,795	90	4.8	1,918	1,842	76	4.0
Roberts	4,197	3,964	233	5.6	4,180	3,923	257	6.1
Sanborn	1,331	1,275	56	4.2	1,364	1,281	83	6.1
Shannon	2,755	2,496	259	9.4	2,819	2,477	342	12.1
Spink	3,695	3,575	120	3.2	3,791	3,682	109	2.9
Stanley	1,185	1,142	43	3.6	1,213	1,160	53	4.4
Sully	689	672	17	2.5	716	674	42	5.9
Todd	2,171	2,038	133	6.1	2,112	1,898	214	10.1
Tripp	3,310	3,186	124	3.7	3,287	3,177	110	3.3
Turner	4,051	3,937	114	2.8	4,142	3,952	190	4.6
Union	6,142	5,789	353	5.7	6,074	5,690	384	6.3
Walworth	3,159	3,033	126	4.0	3,019	2,842	177	5.9
Yankton	9,769	9,433	336	3.4	9,543	9,118	425	4.5
Ziebach	1,064	1,032	32	3.0	1,142	1,089	53	4.6

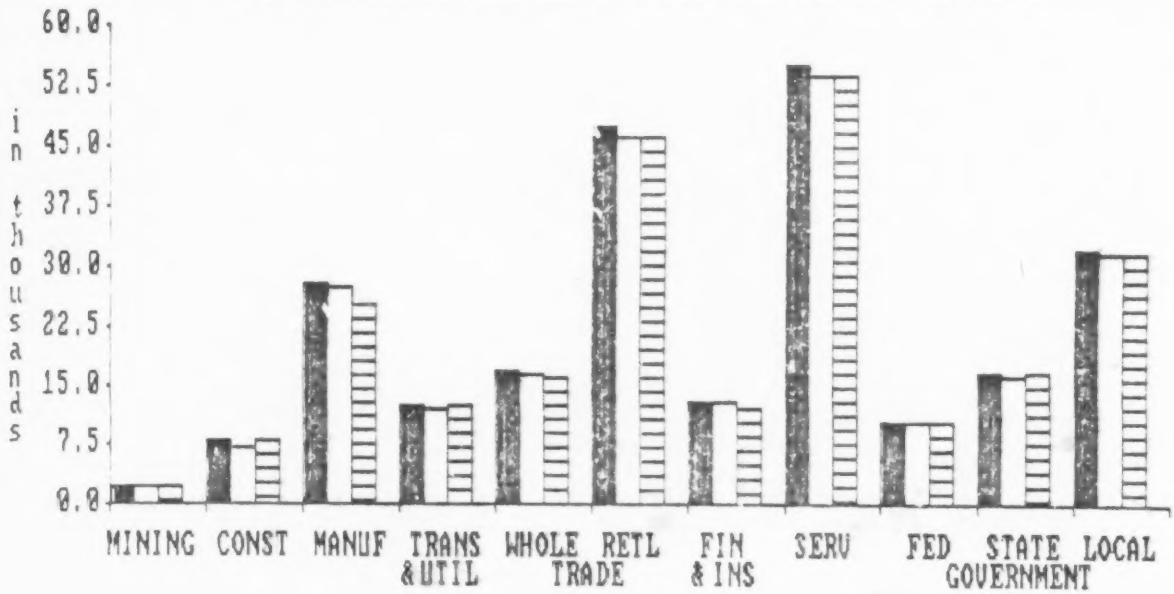
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 10.1. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



▮MAY 84 □APRIL 84 ▯MAY 83

	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	242,400	236,800	234,800	2.4	3.2
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,300	7,100	8,100	16.9	2.5
MANUFACTURING	28,100	27,500	25,300	2.2	11.1
Durable Goods	15,100	14,800	12,800	2.0	18.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,800	9,600	7,900	2.1	24.1
Nondurable Goods	13,000	12,800	12,600	1.6	3.2
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,300	7,800	1.4	-5.1
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,200	12,500	1.6	-.8
Transportation	7,000	7,000	6,900	.0	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,300	5,500	1.9	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64,500	62,900	62,400	2.5	3.4
Wholesale Trade	16,900	16,600	16,300	1.8	3.7
Durable Goods	7,300	7,200	7,100	1.4	2.8
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,400	9,200	3.2	5.4
Retail Trade	47,600	46,200	46,100	3.0	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,800	12,800	12,300	.0	4.1
SERVICES	54,900	53,600	53,500	2.4	2.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14,300	13,300	14,400	7.5	-.7
Medical and Health	21,700	21,700	21,800	.0	-.5
Educational, Membership & Social	15,900	15,800	14,300	.6	11.2
GOVERNMENT	58,900	58,100	58,200	1.4	1.2
Federal	10,400	10,300	10,200	1.0	2.0
State	16,600	16,200	16,500	2.5	.6
State Education	8,200	8,200	8,100	.0	1.2
Local	31,800	31,600	31,600	.6	.6
Local Education	18,500	18,700	18,600	-1.1	-.5